

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests further examination and reconsideration in view of the comments set forth fully below. Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20-25, 27-36, 38-45, 47 and 48 were pending. Within the Office Action, Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20-25, 27-36, 38-45, 47 and 48 have been rejected. By the above amendments, Claims 2, 15, 20-22, 31, 33-35, 40, 42-44 and 48 have been amended. Accordingly, Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20-25, 27-36, 38-45, 47 and 48 are now pending.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Within the previous Office Action, Claims 2-6, 10-17, 20, 22-25, 27-33, 35, 36, 38-42, 44, 45, 47 and 48 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,163,779 to Mantha et al. (hereinafter "Mantha") in view of U.S. Application No. 2002/0116444 to Chaudhri et al. (hereinafter "Chaudhri") and U.S. Patent No. 6,804,783 to Wesinger, Jr. et al. ("Wesinger"). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Mantha teaches a method of copying a web page presented for display on a browser of a web client. The method includes first copying the base HTML document to the client local storage and establishing a pointer to the copied document. A first linked list of the hypertext references in the base document is then generated. For each hypertext reference in the first linked list, if the hypertext reference refers to an embedded object in the base HTML document, the embedded object is saved on the client local storage and the file name of the saved embedded object is stored (as a fully-qualified URL) in a second linked list. If the hypertext reference does not refer to an embedded object in the base HTML document, the fully-qualified URL of the hypertext reference is stored in the second linked list. Then, the fully-qualified URLs of the second linked list (including those associated with the stored images) are updated to point to the files located on the client local storage. In the end, there is a new HTML page with links for images pointing to files on the local hard drive. When the user desires to retrieve the copied page, a link to the pointer is activated. [Mantha, Abstract] Mantha does not teach that the original HTML document is delivered to the client if the link is not wrapped. Instead, Mantha teaches that the base HTML document is copied to the new file and is stored locally on the hard drive. The copy of the base HTML document is created *regardless* whether there are any links in the document. It is this copy, not the original document, that is delivered to the client. [Mantha, Fig. 11] As such, Mantha does not teach delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped, wherein said original version of said first

electronic document is unmodified. In fact, delivering the original version of the first electronic content would defeat client-side browsing of the content in Mantha.

Further, as is recognized within the Office Action, Mantha does not teach a decision process wherein wrapping is performed based on whether the link is resolvable by an internal or external DNS. Chaudhri is apparently cited for this reason.

Chaudhri teaches a method and system for providing improved acceleration of network content using an intermediate node and/or dynamic translations. [Chaudhri, Abstract] More specifically, Chaudhri teaches retargetters which speed up network content delivery. Retargetters provide real-time rerouting of HTML pages to connect content from a publisher's servers to the most desirable content distribution network (CDN) as determined either wholly or in part by each individual viewer. [Chaudhri, ¶ 49] The retargetter retrieves content from publisher's servers and modifies the content's URLs based on the programmed policies and/or the measured performance information. Although URLs indicating external data may be untranslated by the retargetter, the retargetter delivers a modified page to the browser. [Chaudhri, ¶s 77-78, 89] As such, Chaudhri does not teach delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped, wherein said original version of said first electronic document is unmodified.

Although Chaudhri discusses DNS in general, in Tables 3 and 4 and paragraphs 51, 65, 72, 85 and 86, Chaudhri does not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network.

Further, as is recognized within the Office Action, neither Mantha, Chaudhri nor their combination teach an external and internal DNS, and determining to wrap based on resolvability as defined in the remarks. Wesigner is apparently cited for this reason.

Wesinger teaches a firewall that provides enhance network security by employing "envoys." No traffic can pass through the firewall unless the firewall has established an envoy for that traffic. [Wesinger, Abstract] The firewall is associated with a respective domain name server. [Wesinger, col. 8, lines 9-10] DNS is a distributed database system that translates host names to IP addresses and IP addresses to host names. [Wesinger, col. 7, lines 46-49] The primary function of a firewall is to selectively allow and disallow communication. [Wesinger, col. 9 lines 9-10] However, Wesinger does not teach a mechanism for retrieving electronic content that is associated with a local network. As such, Wesinger does not teach wrapping links such that the links are fully-qualified URLs, although Wesinger discusses using domain name

servers to translate host names to IP addresses and vice versa. Translating host names to IP addresses and vice versa is different from wrapping links such the links are fully-qualified URLs. Furthermore, no where in Wesigner does Wesigner teach delivering either a modified version or an original version of the first electronic content to the client device.

In contrast to Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination, the present invention teaches a reverse proxy server that is connected to a company's local network and configured to receive and resolve requests from clients outside the local network for locally stored electronic content. In response to receiving a request for electronic content that is associated with the local network, the reverse proxy server retrieves the content and generates a set of updated content by modifying the links associated with the electronic content to include information that identifies the reverse proxy server. The updated content is then delivered to the requesting client. By modifying the links to include information that identifies the reverse proxy server, when the user subsequently selects a link within the modified content, the reverse proxy server is guaranteed to receive the request. [Present Specification, page 7, lines 11-20] If the reverse proxy server determines that no links need to be wrapped, then the original electronic content is delivered back to the requesting client unmodified. [Present Specification, page 11, line 23 - page 12, line 2] As described above, neither Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner nor their combination teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in the wrapping step, wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified.

Claim 2

The independent Claim 2 is directed to a method of providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a server associated with the network. The method of Claim 2 comprises receiving a request from the

client device at the server for a first electronic content from said network, retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in the wrapping step, wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 2 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claims 3-6, 10-17 and 20

Claims 3-6, 10-17 and 20 are dependent upon the independent Claim 2. As discussed above, the independent Claim 2 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner

and their combination. Accordingly, Claims 3-6, 10-17 and 20 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach the dependent Claim 5 which includes the limitation: said link includes an external address portion identifying said network device and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network. Within the Office Action, Mantha, Figure 15 is cited as teaching this limitation. Specifically, within the Office Action, “www.artscape.com” is cited as the external address portion and “/ceramics.html” is cited as the internal address portion. However, this is clearly improper. The cited URL in Mantha is merely a standard URL with “www.artscape.com” as the host name and “/ceramics.html” as the path or specific resource within the host to be accessed. In contrast, the present invention includes an external address portion (208) that corresponds to an address that is resolvable outside the local network including a numerical IP address that was assigned by the local DNS and thus is not resolvable outside the local network. The link also contains an address portion (212) that includes an unqualified symbolic name that is an internal name within the local network and thus not resolvable outside the local network. [Present Specification, page 11, lines 6-15] For at least these additional reasons, Claim 5 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claim 22

The independent Claim 22 is directed to one or more processor readable storage devices having processor readable code embodied on said processor readable storage devices, said processor readable code for programming one or more processors to perform a method of providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a reverse proxy server associated with the network. The method of Claim 22 comprises receiving a request from the client device at the reverse proxy server for a first electronic content from said network, retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the reverse proxy server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said

network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in the wrapping step, wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 22 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claims 23-25 and 27-33

Claims 23-25 and 27-33 are dependent upon the independent Claim 22. As discussed above, the independent Claim 22 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination. Accordingly, Claims 23-25 and 27-33 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach the dependent Claim 24 which includes the limitation: said link includes an external address portion identifying said network device and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network. Within the Office Action, Mantha, Figure 15 is cited as teaching this limitation. Specifically, within the Office Action, “www.artscape.com” is cited as the external address portion and “/ceramics.html” is cited as the internal address portion. However,

this is clearly improper. The cited URL in Mantha is merely a standard URL with “www.artscape.com” as the host name and “/ceramics.html” as the path or specific resource within the host to be accessed. In contrast, the present invention includes an external address portion (208) that corresponds to an address that is resolvable outside the local network including a numerical IP address that was assigned by the local DNS and thus is not resolvable outside the local network. The link also contains an address portion (212) that includes an unqualified symbolic name that is an internal name within the local network and thus not resolvable outside the local network. [Present Specification, page 11, lines 6-15] For at least these additional reasons, Claim 24 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claim 35

The independent Claim 35 is directed to a system. The system of Claim 35 comprises one or more communication interfaces, one or more storage devices and one or more processor processors in communication with said one or more storage devices and said one or more communication interfaces, said one or more processors performs a method of providing information from a network including a network device, a network device to a client device outside of the network via a reverse proxy server associated with the network. The method of Claim 35 comprises receiving a request from the client device at the reverse proxy server for a first electronic content from said network, retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the reverse proxy server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach determining, by the

reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in the wrapping step, wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 35 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claim 36 and 38-42

Claims 36 and 38-42 are dependent upon the independent Claim 35. As discussed above, the independent Claim 35 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination. Accordingly, Claims 36 and 38-42 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Furthermore, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach the dependent Claim 36 which includes the limitation: said link includes an external address portion identifying said network device, wherein said external address portion can be resolved outside said network and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network wherein said internal address portion cannot be resolved outside said network and can be resolved in said network. Within the Office Action, Mantha, Figure 15 is cited as teaching this limitation. Specifically, within the Office Action, “www.artscape.com” is cited as the external address portion and “/ceramics.html” is cited as the internal address portion. However, this is clearly improper. The cited URL in Mantha is merely a standard URL with “www.artscape.com” as the host name and “/ceramics.html” as the path or specific resource within the host to be accessed. In contrast, the present invention includes an external address portion (208) that corresponds to an address that is resolvable outside the local network including

a numerical IP address that was assigned by the local DNS and thus is not resolvable outside the local network. The link also contains an address portion (212) that includes an unqualified symbolic name that is an internal name within the local network and thus not resolvable outside the local network. [Present Specification, page 11, lines 6-15] For at least these additional reasons, Claim 36 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claim 44

The independent Claim 44 is directed to a method of providing information from a network including a network device, a network device to a first client device outside of the network via a reverse proxy server associated with the network. The method of Claim 44 comprises the steps of receiving a request from a second client device for a first electronic content to be sent from said network to the first client device, retrieving, by the reverse proxy server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the reverse proxy server, a link within said first electronic content, determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to said first client device if said link is wrapped in said step (e), wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach determining, by the reverse proxy server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach wrapping, by the reverse proxy server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is

determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in the wrapping step, wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 44 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesinger and their combination.

Claims 45 and 47

Claims 45 and 47 are dependent upon the independent Claim 44. As discussed above, the independent claim 44 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination. Accordingly, Claims 45 and 47 are also allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

Claim 48

The independent Claim 48 is directed to a method of providing information from a network including a network device to a client device outside of the network via a server associated with the network. The method of Claim 48 comprises the steps of receiving a request from the client device at the server for a first electronic content from said network retrieving, by the server, said first electronic content from said network, identifying, by the server, a link within said first electronic content, wherein said link includes an external address portion identifying said server which is resolvable outside the network and an internal address portion identifying a second electronic content within said network which is resolvable by the server but not resolvable outside the network, determining, by the server, whether said link identified in said step (c) is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network, wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in said step (d) that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system, delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first

electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in said step (e), wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. Support for the claim is able to be found on page 13, lines 7-12 of the Present Specification. As described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach determining, by the server, whether said link identified in the identifying step is resolvable by an external Internet domain name system or alternatively by a domain name system internal to said network. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach wrapping, by the server, said link to obtain a wrapped version of said link that identifies a resolvable address on the network in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the domain name system internal to said network, and not wrapping said link in the event it is determined in the determining step that said link is resolvable by the external Internet domain name system. Also as described above, Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination do not teach delivering a modified version of said first electronic content to the client device, wherein said modified version of said first electronic content includes said wrapped version of said link, and delivering an original version of said first electronic content to said client device if said link is not wrapped in the wrapping step, wherein said original version of said first electronic content is unmodified. For at least these reasons, the independent Claim 48 is allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination.

Claims 21, 34 and 43

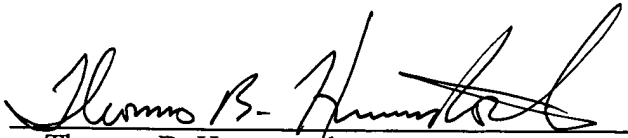
Within the previous Office Action, Claims 21, 34 and 43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Mantha, Chaudhri, and Wesigner, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,581,065 to Rodkin et al. (hereinafter "Rodkin"). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Claim 21 is dependent on the independent Claim 2; Claim 34 is dependent on the independent Claim 22 and Claim 43 is dependent on the independent Claim 35. As described above, the independent Claims 2, 22 and 35 are all allowable over the teachings of Mantha, Chaudhri, Wesigner and their combination. Accordingly, Claims 21, 34 and 43 are allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim.

For these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the claims are now in a condition for allowance, and allowance at an early date would be appreciated. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, they are encouraged to call the undersigned at (408) 530-9700 to discuss the same so that any outstanding issues can be expeditiously resolved.

Respectfully submitted,
HAVERSTOCK & OWENS LLP

Dated: 4-3-09

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING (37 CFR § 1.9(a))

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